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*Splanchnostrophus*. Some notes on the latter genus, and on an Acarus, parasitic on *Galvina rupium* are added. Mr. Mörch has given a detailed account of the Mollusca of the Faroe Islands (Cephalopods, three species; Brachiopods, one species; Gasteropods, sixty-five; and Bivalves, forty-two species), illustrated by an instructive tabular synopsis of the geographical distribution of the Mollusks of Iceland and Faroe.

## NATURAL HISTORY MISCELLANY.

### ZOÖLOGY.

THE Moose Tick.—On the 13th of April a pair of young moose were brought through New York on their way to Europe. They were raised in Nova Scotia, and being very tame, were allowed to run at large. The cow moose would ramble off in the woods, and while there, had become infested with ticks; the bull had escaped contact with these insects. When the cow arrived in New York, her sides and back were almost covered with adult ticks. The insects were removed very much to the relief of the animal, and the ticks were placed in a bottle without food or water. On the 1st of May they commenced to lay eggs, and continued to do so until the 25th of June, when they died. The eggs are forced out in large masses. On the 3d of July, the day after I sent the drawings to you, the entire mass of eggs seemed to hatch out at once, the shell opening like a clam, and releasing a six-legged insect.—W. J. HAYS.

[The specimens sent us by Mr. Hays are very interesting, as showing that the young tick has only three pair of legs instead of four, which all adult spiders and mites (*Arachnida*) possess. This is a strong argument for the supposition that the Arachnids form an order in the class of insects, and not an independent class. Fig. 1 *e* represents the adult tick, drawn by Mr. Hays. The six-footed young has enormous legs, and the head is separated from the hind body, where in the adult it is sunken in the thorax. *d*, shows the claws, with a broad sucking disk beneath, enabling it to adhere to objects. On the right is a magnified drawing of the mouth parts of the young; *a*, is the labium, armed with hooks; *b*, the maxillæ, probably, also armed with powerful hooks, and *c*, the mandibles. Thus armed, the young tick buries itself in the flesh of its victim.—EDS.]

